

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX

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KENTUCKY STILL

HANGING FIRE

Republicans Continue Certain.
Democrats Grow Confident.

ELECTORAL VOTE WILL DIVIDE

One of the Blue Grass Contingent
Surely Democratic.

SOUTH DAKOTA IN SERIOUS DOUBT

Republican Managers Announce That
There is a Tie Vote and It Will
Require an Official Count
To Settle It—Latest
from Other States.

Louisville, Ky., November 6.—As the official returns come in tonight the statement is confirmed that the electoral vote of the state is going to stand 12 to 1.

In some counties the head of the electoral ticket leads the other twelve by more than 100 votes. It will take the official count to satisfy both sides.

The last newspaper figures place McKinley's plurality in the state at 431. The official count by counties is about complete outside of this, Jefferson county, which will not be finished for four or five days, owing to the large vote. The state returning board will meet three weeks from Tuesday to pass on the count by counties.

Kash and Smith, the first electors on the republican and democratic tickets, respectively, are running ahead of the other electors on the official count, and no matter which way the state goes, the electoral vote is going to be divided, that is if the republicans carry the state, they will get twelve electors and the democrats one, and vice versa if the democrats win.

This results from the fact that a large number of voters placed the cross opposite the name of the first elector instead of under the party device.

The canvassing board has ruled in these cases that the vote should count only for one elector notwithstanding the evident intent of the voter. This raises an interesting question in regard to the votes.

Roberts Says "Republican."

Chairman Roberts, of the republican state committee, said tonight:

"We have received official returns from all except twenty-seven counties. We have trustworthy returns from the missing ones, however, and the 119 counties of the state show 435 plurality for McKinley. We are perfectly satisfied that we have carried the state. I am waiting on further official returns, and expect to send Major McKinley a telegram before midnight. I concede the democrats one elector, owing to the failure of voters to stamp their ballots correctly."

Major H. P. Johnson, chairman of the democratic state committee, said tonight that from information in his possession he believed the state had given Bryan 1,000 plurality.

Urey Woodson, member of the democratic national committee for Kentucky made the following statement:

Democrats Are Confident.

"I am more confident tonight than I have been at any time since the election that the democratic electoral ticket was elected in Kentucky, but I have an abundance of evidence that the republicans in the mountain counties, where democrats are exceedingly scarce, have perpetrated the grossest frauds both before and since the polls closed on Tuesday. This information has come to me from the most reputable men at Middleboro, Pineville, Barboursville, London, Somerset and other towns in eastern Kentucky."

"The republican committee and the press of Louisville have kept up a steady claim the past three days of a plurality of from 600 to 1,000. During this time they have been forced to acknowledge the errors which reduced their claims nearly 3,000 votes. Every time they have been forced to acknowledge the truth about one of these central and western counties, which with good telegraphic and telephone facilities, were speedily covered by the news agencies, they have been able to draw on one of these remote mountain counties for a majority far surpassing anything ever known in their history and still they claim the state by 600."

"I am entirely confident of the election of the Bryan electors by a small but safe plurality, which will be shown on the final count. Our people are collecting the evidence of these frauds."

Mr. Woodson declined to give out any figures.

TENNESSEE IS IN TRUE LINE.

Gives Bryan 13,000 Majority and Elects Taylor.

Nashville, Tenn., November 6.—(Special.)—Official returns and estimates of counties not reported show that Taylor, democrat, is undoubtedly elected governor by about 7,000 plurality and that Bryan's plurality in the state will be between 15,000 and 16,000.

The legislature will be democratic on joint ballot by a majority of fifty-eight,

there being ninety-five out of a total of 132. The republican state committee charges gross frauds in Madison, Fayette, Haywood and Lauderdale counties. It is charged that the result in the following counties was changed by the dishonest action of these counties and it is probable that there will be a contest over the governorship.

It is being urged that there should also be contests before congress over the third, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth districts. Josiah Patterson will certainly contest in the tenth, where he is defeated by only a few votes, and there will certainly be other contests, but in what districts has not been decided. Official returns will not be obtainable for some weeks, as the secretary of state will require all sheriffs to send copies of poll lists and tally sheets and this required four weeks two years ago. He will not open the returns until all are in.

Seventy-seven counties give Bryan 125,341; McKinley 124,178; Bryan's plurality 11,163. The other nineteen counties will reduce this to about 12,000.

Chairman Coleman, of the silver democratic state committee, tonight issued the following address to the democrats of Tennessee:

"That great arbiter of American contentions, the ballot, has defeated for the time being the cause of Tennessee democracy, but amid the very cry of victory, our national issues yet have much to congratulate ourselves in the election of Robert L. Taylor as our governor, eight members to our national congress and a largely increased membership in both branches of our state legislature, despite the opposition of corporate power, unnatural alliances and an unlimited corruption fund."

"It has been demonstrated that the honest yeomanry, constituting the bulk of our party, cannot be corrupted nor defeated, and when led in the lines of their honest party traditions will always overcome opposition. Let us then remain true to our faith, keep up our great fight and be ready at the call to renew the conflict and press it to a successful termination."

"In this public manner your committee desires to return the most cordial congratulations and thanks to each and every democrat in the state who so manfully contributed to the result accomplished."

CARMACK CLAIMS A VICTORY

Says Patterson Is Defeated Despite His Corrupt Combination.

To the Constitution—I have carried this district by 500 majority against overwhelming odds. The newspapers of Memphis, unlimited by a combination of goldbugs, republicans and federal officials were arrayed against me, but we won over all. The defeat of Bryan is a terrible blow, but one which does not mean the end of the money power is working its own destruction and Belshazzar will yet read his doom upon the wall. The Constitution is loved and honored by all the honest people of this section as a glorious champion of a glorious cause.

E. W. CARMACK.

Memphis, Tenn., November 6.—Official returns show that E. W. Carmack, silver democrat, has defeated Joseph Patterson, gold democrat, for congress from this district, by 454 majority. Colonel Patterson has finally declared his purpose to contest before congress.

TIE VOTE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

McKinley and Bryan Get Equal Ballots in the New State.

Yankton, S. D., November 6.—At 10 o'clock tonight South Dakota's vote on presidential electors is tied and an official count will be required to determine the result.

The republican managers have closed their office with the above declaration. Any claim of the populists that this state is for Bryan is not justified by the returns. Corrections and changes in three precincts not yet heard from may give the electors to either Bryan or McKinley.

Republican congressmen and governor ran ahead of the electoral ticket by several hundred votes so far as heard from, and they may have safe majorities.

NO CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

McKinley Is Sure To Have a Small Majority.

San Francisco, November 6.—Returns collected up to midnight give the following results: Twenty-one hundred and fifty-one precincts out of 2,377 give McKinley 144,952; Bryan 138,756. There are 125 precincts to hear from, which in 1892 gave Harrison 1,792 and Cleveland 2,908.

Based upon the latest returns the state legislature will contain 46 republicans and 18 democrats, 19 republican senators and 18 republican hold-over senators, a total on joint ballot of 74.

Democratic assemblymen, 9; democratic senators, 6; democratic hold-over senators, 2, a total of 17 on joint ballot. Fusion senators, 4; fusion assemblymen, 24, a total of 28 on joint ballot. Populist assemblymen, 1—a republican majority over all of 23.

Complete returns may change these figures slightly, but it is improbable the republican majority will be reduced.

TIE IN ONE INDIANA COUNTY.

State Will Give McKinley the 20,000 Majority Claimed.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 6.—Little by little the official counts in the various counties are reaching Chairman Gowdy by telegraph and mail. He has not altered his estimate that McKinley's majority in the state is 20,000.

He still feels confident to congress and that there will be a majority in the legislature of twenty-two on joint ballot.

There is a tie on the democratic majority in Fulton county. In 1892 the democratic majority was 216. Chairman Gowdy says that another election will be necessary in all precincts of this county. Mr. Gowdy's friends claim that he has the support of 70 per cent of the republican legislators for the United States senate and that he will be elected without any difficulty.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC 20,000.

Old Dominion Will Have Seven Democratic Congressmen.

Richmond, Va., November 6.—The result of the election in this state on the national ticket seems to be that the majority for Bryan is 20,000.

The first second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth districts return democrats to congress.

In the tenth district the vote is very close. The final summary so far giving Vost, republican, 16 majority, and the result will probably depend upon the decision in regard to irregularities in one county. The ninth district is certainly republican.

The official vote is coming in very slowly from all over the state, as a great many of the election boards adjourned over until next week.

SENATE SHOWS A TIE

Republicans and Gold Men Cannot Control the Upper Branch.

HOUSE IS WITH MAJ. MCKINLEY

Miscalculation Was Made on the First Reports.

LOWER HOUSE WILL BE 216 TO 141

It Is Not Likely That Much Will Be Done Toward a Change for the Next Two Years.

New York, November 6.—The developments of the past twelve hours in the contested congressional fields have been few, but in one respect, important: they practically demonstrate that the gold forces will fail to control the senate in the fifty-fifth congress, which control yesterday was deemed probable. At that time the apparent division of the forces was as follows:

Gold republicans, 23; gold democrats, 8; Total, 46.

Silver republicans, 9; silver democrats, 25; populists, 8. Total, 42. Majority for gold, 2.

One of the gold votes in that table was credited to North Dakota, but it now appears that the legislature of that state will elect a free silverite to succeed Senator Hansbrough. To emphasize the truth of this fact, Representative Fickler, who made the campaign as a candidate for senator, has announced his withdrawal from the contest.

This will make the senate a tie between the gold and silver forces, and should Senator Dubois's assertion of last spring—that no financial or tariff legislation should be accomplished that did not provide for the free coinage of silver—remain in force in the next congress, and there be no individual changes of attitude on the subject by senators, there is but little likelihood that anything will be done in that direction for another two years.

According to advices the house will stand:

Republicans, 234; sound money democrats, 2; democrats, 118; silver republicans, populists and fusionists, 23.

The delegations of the following states, consisting of more than one member, will be solid in the next house:

Democrats—Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Washington.

Republicans—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin.

Fusion—Colorado.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR WINS.

Democratic Chairman in North Carolina Gives Up and Charges Fraud.

Raleigh, N. C., November 6.—(Special.)—The democratic state chairman today issued an address in which he says:

"The North Carolina democracy did its duty by Mr. Bryan. The arrangement with the populists for joint support of him has been honorably carried out by this party. We have lost our state ticket by a small majority of the counted votes, but the people of North Carolina can truly feel and know that the democratic ticket was elected by the honest vote of the state, and that the fraudulent registration and voting of the disfranchised class defeated our candidates. On this rotten base stands republican triumph."

"No truer or more honorable man than Watson could have been selected as the leader of the ticket. His serious illness in the thick of the fight was a great trial to him, and a great loss to the party. He was defeated by wily packers with illegal voters in the various cities, and work by corrupt election machinery. The returns fully show this, and show that in nearly every white county democracy made splendid gains."

MCKINLEY, GROVER, HOBART.

They Will Be the Guests of Honor in New York Soon.

New York, November 6.—The plan for the annual banquet of the chamber of commerce have practically been completed, and the event is likely to be uncommonly interesting. The banquet will be at Delmonico's the latter part of the present month, President Cleveland, President-elect McKinley and Vice President-elect Hobart are expected to be the principal guests.

CHAIRMAN JONES GOES HOME.

Democratic Offices Will Be Closed in Chicago Today.

Chicago, November 6.—James K. Jones chairman of the national democratic committee, abandoned headquarters in the Auditorium annex this morning. He left for his Arkansas home at 10:30 o'clock over the Wabash road, and will take two weeks rest before turning his attention to his personal affairs, which have been neglected during the campaign.

All of the offices at headquarters will be vacated by the committee tomorrow.

MAJ. MCKINLEY TO MR. BRYAN.

Ohioan Wishes Nebraskan Health and Happiness.

Canton, O., November 6.—At noon today Major McKinley sent this telegram:

"Canton, O., November 6, 1896.—Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.: I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous message of congratulations with thanks and beg you will receive my best wishes for your health and happiness."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

ILLINOIS UNOFFICIAL RETURNS.

State Complete Gives McKinley 144,149 Plurality and Tanner 118,145.

Chicago, November 6.—Unofficial returns from all the 102 counties in Illinois, including Cook, gave McKinley a plurality of 144,149, and Tanner a plurality of 118,145. Complete official returns may change these figures a trifle, but this is practically the result in the state.

MRS. WM. H. VANDERBILT DIES.

She Passes Away at 4 O'clock Yesterday Afternoon.

New York, November 6.—Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

POLICE ATTACK

FELLOW OFFICERS

Delaware Politics Proves Too Hot for Mere Conversational Expression.

PUGILISM PLAYS A PART

Patrolmen Give a Superior a Good Drubbing.

COUNT IS COMPLETED AFTER MUCH WORRY

State Goes for McKinley by the Small Majority of 3,000—Assembly Democratic on Joint Ballot.

Wilmington, Del., November 6.—The session of the Newcastle county board of canvass in the courthouse here last night and early this morning was attended with much confusion, and was a lively fight over the count of the fourth district of the sixth ward, Wilmington, which increased the vote of John T. Dickey, democrat, for representative from 81, as reported, to 107.

Fred E. Bach, representing the republican committee, objected so strenuously that he was put outside the bar, within which the members of the board were seated.

Much excitement was also occasioned by reports that the returns had been altered for the purpose of securing the election of James B. Toman, democrat for sheriff, instead of William R. Flinn, republican.

These reports did not seem to have much foundation, however. Flinn's election had been generally conceded by reason of the large majority, nearly 1,500, by which the McKinley electors carried the county.

Matters finally assumed such a serious phase that at 1:30 o'clock this morning the local members of the national guard were called to their arms.

It was alleged that democrats were attempting to count out republicans and the greatest excitement became manifest among those who had followed the canvass of the vote. Republican policemen who were on duty at the courthouse were assaulted, it is alleged, by democratic officers. The trouble soon became general.

The democratic police officers joined democratic election officers and, it is alleged, aided in fighting the republicans. Sergeant of Police Balck, when he attempted to arrest a democratic inspector, was seized by three of the policemen he led to the courthouse and was beaten on the head.

At 3 o'clock this morning the trouble had not ended and three companies of the national guard were on duty at the armory.

Although apparent that the situation was serious, it was not until 4 o'clock that the work of canvassing the vote was then resumed.

Thirty deputy sheriffs and extra policemen were put on duty at the courthouse to prevent any riotous outbreak.

The counting up of the returns for this county was finished by the men on the adding machines at 7:30 o'clock this evening. No disorder occurred after 3 o'clock this morning. The sheriff had a big force of deputies on hand all day to keep the crowds out of the courthouse. The result was a democratic victory.

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ROBBER USES A GUN

North Rome Merchant Shot Down on the Sidewalk.

FOOTPAD ORDERS "HANDS UP"

Before the Victim Can Comply a Bullet Pierces His Breast.

SHOT WAS FIRED AT HIS OWN DOOR

Unknown Negro Fatally Wounds William Mason After Throwing Him Off of His Guard.

Rome, Ga., November 6.—(Special.)—Will Mason, son of a North Rome merchant, left his home tonight about 7 o'clock and started to the store a few hundred yards distance.

As he walked along he was joined by a young negro man who seemed to be a stranger in the community and inquired the way to the home of a man named Wellmaker. Mason gave him the desired information, when the negro asked for some matches, which Mason gave him. Stepping back about eight feet, he cried:

"Hold up your hands."

Mason's hands were in his pockets and before he could get them out the negro jerked a pistol and fired. The ball struck Mason just below the heart and as he staggered back the negro turned and ran.

Mason made his way back to the house and a physician was called. It was found that the ball had entered the body between the fifth and sixth ribs, making an ugly wound. The physicians have not located the ball and fear that he cannot survive the night, as they apprehend internal hemorrhage. Deputy Sheriff Williamson was summoned and with a posse and the bloodhounds went in pursuit of the fugitive, but they lost the trail after an hour's run.

CHICAGO PHYSICIAN MISSING.

Dr. Tallman Supposed To Have Gone Away with Mrs. Cannon.

Chicago, November 6.—An afternoon paper says: Dr. W. Lewis Tallman, one of the best known physicians in Chicago, was missing since a week ago yesterday.

Deana Dean Tallman, wife of the missing doctor, is nearly prostrated over her husband's disappearance, and this afternoon applied to the police for assistance in locating her husband.

The police say there is a woman in the case, and allege that she is a Mrs. Cannon, of Danville, Ill. Mrs. Tallman was seen this afternoon and was reluctant in speaking about the matter. She said her husband was in Chicago last night and that he left early in the evening with Mrs. Cannon.

"Mrs. Cannon is the divorced wife of Orville Cannon, of Danville," said Mrs. Tallman. "She has been living at the Great Northern hotel some time, and my husband became acquainted with her. A few weeks ago Mrs. Cannon, while driving, ran over a child, and detectives have since hounded her. She asked the doctor to assist her and he promised to do so, and with her has been dodging detectives for some time."

Dr. Tallman is a house physician for the Great Northern, and his wife is widely known in newspaper circles as "Terese Deana," a writer of considerable ability.

JOHNSON APPOINTED RECEIVER.

Santa Fe Railway Finds Kansas Laws Hard To Dodge.

Topeka, Kan., November 6.—Much to the surprise of those connected with railroad interests, Judge Louis Myers, of the first district, yesterday placed State Senator F. J. Johnson, of Oklahoma, Kan., as receiver for the Santa Fe railway.

The appointment of a receiver has been brought about, it is said, but the men who oppose it, the stockholders, of whom B. P. Cheney, Jr., of Boston, is a leader, secured control of a sufficient number of votes to carry their plan and the road was reorganized in accordance with those plans.

The anti-reorganization men do not show their hands in the present litigation, but they are charged with being responsible for it by the friends of the new company and its officers and attorneys here. The action is brought under the Kansas law of 1881, which provides that no corporation, more than 20 per cent of whose capital stock is owned by aliens, shall acquire real estate in the state of Kansas, and that if any real estate should be acquired in violation of this statute it shall be forfeited to the state. The statute authorizes any county attorney to bring an action in the name of the state for such forfeiture and directs the court to appoint a receiver upon presentation by the county attorney of a verified petition.

Another charge is made that while the suit is brought in the name of the state of Kansas, it is actually an effort to prevent the collection of a private claim against the old corporation.

SURRENDERS, THEN SUICIDES.

Spanish Troops Defeat the Insurgents with Heavy Loss.

Havana, November 6.—General Alvade, with a force of troops conveying a provision and ammunition train of wagons to Manicaragua, in the Puerto Principe province, has had an engagement with the rebels under Serafin Sanchez and Carillo Alberich. The loss of the insurgents was heavy. The Spaniards had one man killed and twenty wounded.

The steamer Guano has arrived here bringing 300 sick soldiers from Pinar del Rio. Among the passengers on board the steamer was the rebel leader, Luis Lazo, who had surrendered to the Spanish commander. When the ship arrived here he was found dead in his cabin, having cut his throat.

SIX SWIFT ELEVENS TO MEET.

Gridiron Contests for Today Are Full of Interest.

New York, November 6.—(Special.)—Tomorrow will be the first important day of the year in the football world. Harvard will meet the Tigers at Cambridge, Pennsylvania will try conclusions with the Indians at Philadelphia and Yale will play Brown at Providence.

The Princeton eleven was given a rousing send off when it left home for Cambridge this morning. Nearly two hundred students accompanied the team, taking with them about \$20,000, which will be bet on the Tigers at odds of two to one. All Princeton naturally feels confident of victory, and should Harvard chance to win, they would be disappointed in the "Tiger" line. The following rivalry players made up the list of those who left this morning, together with ten additional substitutes:

Cockran, Hildebrand, Armstrong, Galloway, Crowder, Church, Brokaw, Smith, Barnard, Kelly, Reiter, Wheeler, Baird, Thompson, Wiley, N. Poe, Edwards, Booth, and Latrobe.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 7, 1896.

As to the Senatorial Contest.

On the assembling of the legislature and before any announcements from the United States senate were made, The Constitution, realizing the grave danger that would confront the party should another state election be precipitated, urged Governor Atkinson not to contribute to the bringing on of such an unnecessary emergency by entering the contest for the senate.

This was several days before the inauguration of the governor for his second term and before any definite announcement concerning his candidacy was issued, the people and the press with exceptional unanimity protesting against another state campaign, even at the suggestion of the governor's candidacy. Governor Atkinson, for reasons satisfactory to himself, became a candidate, evidently not being impressed with the argument that the people did not want another state campaign, and that the party should not be subjected to the strain of another state election.

The Constitution firmly believes that the forcing of another election at this time by a democratic legislature would be the most unfortunate thing that could happen to the party in this state.

It would be resented by the people and those responsible for it would be rebuked by their constituents.

We have endeavored to make it clear that there would be no possible justification for the calling of another election, involving as it does, a direct expense to the state of not less than \$60,000, not to speak of the collateral loss in disturbance to business and the bitterness and excitement that would ensue.

For many years The Constitution has done its part in fighting the battles of the party, and it felt that it was its duty to speak plainly when the party was confronted with a danger so threatening as that involved in the forcing of another election by those whose election as democratic assemblymen gave every assurance to their democratic constituents that the interests of the party would be duly considered and adequately cared for at their hands. We have sought to impress this upon the people and upon the general assembly, and we believe that nine-tenths of the democrats of Georgia indorse the attitude of The Constitution in opposing another election, and that more than three-fourths of the members of the general assembly think likewise.

If any member of the legislature has been deceived by reports of alleged "mass meetings" it would be well for him to investigate and see if such meetings were representative ones, or the result of county judgeship or solicitorship applications, or other such patronage depending upon executive action.

In opposing Governor Atkinson, we do so as a party duty, for we believe that another state election at such an inopportune time, and under such unfavorable conditions, would be a calamity which the party must not be made to suffer. The Constitution has no personal attack to make on Governor Atkinson—on the other hand it has warmly commended his administration; but the interests of the party must be considered, and we believe that it would be a most serious blunder were the democratic legislature to plunge the party into this unnecessary complication.

The Constitution says this without regard to the interests of any candidate, and solely on account of the interest it feels in the continued welfare and success of the party. There are several candidates already announced, and the names of other prominent Georgians have been mentioned, and from among the list it would seem that some satisfactory choice might be made without endangering the strength or weakening the prestige of the party.

A Patriotic Address.
 Every one who reads the local and patriotic address of Mr. Bryan, published in this issue of The Constitution, must recognize the breadth of character which the language of the democratic nominee evinces.

There is nothing in the letter which savors in the least of personal regret. On the contrary, it breathes throughout a spirit of complete submission to the will of the majority as expressed at the ballot box on last Tuesday. The letter is a model of its kind, and shows that Mr. Bryan, while still unwavering in his devotion to the principle of free

colage, bows with serene acceptance to the verdict which the people have rendered.

In the brilliant fight which Mr. Bryan has led against the single gold standard there has been no taint of selfishness. On the altar of a great cause he has dedicated his patriotic zeal, and with the oil of consecration upon his brow, he has fought a magnificent battle. Failure has no humiliation for such a champion. In defeat he sustains himself with all the grace of a victor.

Speaking of the result Mr. Bryan says: "No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office, and defeat, therefore, brings to me no feeling of personal loss."

With respect to the single gold standard Mr. Bryan states in his letter that the next four years will only serve to point out its shortcomings and to evince more clearly than ever the need of bimetalism. He urges the people to make a thorough study of the money question and to keep the great issue constantly before them. Says Mr. Bryan:

"Instead of talking mysteriously about 'sound money' and 'an honest dollar,' they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the whole people. Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the last four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past."

The prophetic words of the democratic nominee will doubtless be fully verified within the period of which he speaks. Like the sturdy fabric of the hills, the principle of bimetalism is enduring, and though defeat may overcome it for a while its eventual triumph is sure to come.

A Well-Deserved Honor.

In the appointment of Hon. T. B. Felder, of Fulton, as chairman of the house committee on general judiciary, Speaker Jenkins has paid a handsome tribute to a young man who is destined to become an important factor in the affairs of Georgia.

It is the first time that the chairmanship of this, the most important committee, has gone to a member serving his first term in the legislature. Usually a man must have won his spurs in one branch of the general assembly or the other before he is considered at all in connection with one of the leading chairmanships; but in this instance the honor has come to a new man, and it came to him unthought.

It is a tribute in every way deserved. Mr. Felder is not only an able lawyer, but is a man thoroughly equipped in the executive qualities essential to this position. He has already taken stand as one of the leaders of the house, and his appointment to this important chairmanship is an honor which the citizens of this country, his constituents, and his many friends throughout the state thoroughly appreciate.

Not Without Bloodshed.

The reign of Queen Victoria, though characterized by a wonderful progress in the arts of peace, has not been wholly free from bloodshed.

On the contrary, there has scarcely been a year since her accession to the throne in which the British flag has not been a symbol of defiance on some deadly field of encounter.

The following is a list of the various wars which England has waged during the long reign of Victoria:

Afghan war, 1839-40; first China war, 1840; Sikh war, 1845-46; Kaffir, 1846; second war with China, 1856-60; second Afghan war, 1878-80; second Sikh war, 1848-49; Burmese war, 1850; second Kaffir war, 1852-53; second Burmese war, 1852-53; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-60; Indian mutiny, 1857; Maori war, 1860-61; more war with China, 1860-61; second Burmese war, 1860-61; second Maori war, 1860-61; Abyssinian war, 1868-69; war with Basutoes, 1868; third Maori war, 1869-70; war with Basutoes, 1869; Ashanti war, 1873-74; third Kaffir war, 1877; Zulu war, 1879-79; third Afghan war, 1879-80; war in Basutoland, 1879-81; Transvaal war, 1879-81; second Burmese war, 1884-85-89; third Burmese war, 1884-85; Zanzibar, 1890; India, 1890; Matabele wars, 1894 and 1895; Chitral campaign, 1895; third Ashanti campaign, 1896; second Sudan campaign, 1896.

In the one of these fierce conflicts was the foe opposed to England of the same color as her own Anglo-Saxon subjects. It was during the famous Crimean war that she was thus brought in collision with a white enemy. The remaining engagements have been for the most part with Indians and Africans. At present she is making a desperate effort to conquer the South, in which enterprise she made a disastrous failure under General Gordon some twelve years ago.

A Generous Foe.

In the campaign which has just closed no two gold standard organs have kept more rigidly within the bounds of editorial courtesy or served with better success the financial principles which they espoused than The Washington Post and The Springfield Republican. Without claiming a monopoly of patriotism in indulging in the coarse methods of abuse which other newspapers have employed, these two great dailies have occupied a high plane of controversy from the start, and discussed the issues of the campaign in a spirit which has challenged the respect of the entire country.

With most of the papers on the gold side of the money question the trouble has been in a disposition to utterly ignore the rules of debate. There has never been a campaign in which offensive epithets have been more frequently employed than by the advocates of the single gold standard during the campaign which has just closed; and yet since the birth of the republic down to the present time there has never been a governmental principle espoused with greater sincerity or higher motives of patriotism than the principle of free coinage.

In commenting upon the result of last Tuesday's election The Springfield Republican deplores the bitterness which the recent fight over the money question has disclosed. It recognizes the sincerity, however, with which the people of this country have supported Mr. Bryan,

and pays the following handsome tribute to the democratic nominee:

"It is only fair to say that the bearing of Mr. Bryan has been such as to invite and hold the popular respect. It is possible to dissent from many of his opinions, and yet recognize the brilliant, persistent, desperate fortitude that has made his leadership preserve beyond question. It was his fight, and he has shrunk from no labor and spared no expenditure of strength in the battle which has ended in his defeat. Out of this material at its command the Chicago convention made no mistake in committing its cause to the orator who carried its favor by storm. No other man could have led its disorganized and clashing interests with the same courage and untiring faith, or directed its crude campaign to any better results. That the faith of this man in his cause has been unquestioned and unflinching no one need question."

While the tribute to Mr. Bryan contained in the foregoing paragraph is just, and only such a tribute as a faithful goldbug organ in the country could afford to pay him, it is at the same time generous. It comes from the heart of New England and from a newspaper which has steadily opposed his presidential aspirations, and is, therefore, a tribute which the democratic nominee has good reason to prize.

John H. Inman.

The death of Mr. John H. Inman deprives the country of one of its most liberal, enterprising and patriotic citizens, and removes from the scene of the nation's activities one of its most sagacious, far-seeing and progressive business leaders.

Mr. Inman was essentially a business man, but in his case this phrase must be given a larger and a wider meaning than it usually imparts to the mind. He was among the highest types of that development which has been made necessary by the enlarged methods and demands of modern commerce.

In the competition that these enlarged methods have made possible the business man who is ambitious to be conspicuously successful must have at his command all those intellectual resources that mark a great general. His mental equipment must be perfect. His knowledge of human nature must be thorough. He must be able to seize opportunities before his competitors discover them. He must have an intuitive forecast of results. He must be able to grasp and analyze the most complex situations. More than that, he must be able, by his influence on smaller men and by force of example, to control the market at critical moments.

All these qualities and these gifts Mr. Inman had in abundance, and it was these that made him easily the most successful and influential business man that operated on the floor of the New York cotton exchange.

Though he was cosmopolitan in his business methods and ideas—a citizen of the world so far as his influence and operations went—Mr. Inman was intensely and patriotically American in his views, and his strong regard for the south, its people and its interests, would have been regarded as provincial in a smaller man.

The south has contributed to New York some of the most prominent and successful business men of that city, and Mr. Inman stood at the head of this contingent. He stood at its head and not one among the number ever carried in his heart a sincerer love for the section that gave him birth.

Such was his interest in the material development of this section that for a number of years he devoted a large share of his capital and much of his time to the upbuilding of our railway and iron interests. The investments that he made there afforded him small profit, but the material results that he accomplished were a constant source of gratification.

Ordinarily, when a man dies his place is soon filled and his absence ceases to be even a memory. But there is no one to take the place of Mr. Inman in the affairs where he was the master mind and leader. We do not refer particularly to his private business affairs, but to those large enterprises and transactions which he himself conceived and carried out. Mr. Inman's public spirit—a man full of the cares and responsibilities that success brings, who will be ready to devote himself to the promotion of the public interest.

Mr. Inman died at an age when it might be supposed that he was in the prime of life, and yet he had accomplished more than the great majority of men who live to a ripe old age.

Consoling Reflections.

An exchange refers to the election of Mr. McKinley as "Mr. Cleveland's victory." This phrase tells the whole story, and yet the men who are going about claiming to be the depositaries of all democratic knowledge and all democratic principles are very few who have contributed whatever influence they have to reduce the democratic party to a state of wreckage.

As an evidence of the attraction which the new code of democracy has for those who know what democratic principles are, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that the candidates representing this new code received less than three hundred votes in Fulton county.

In other words, if there are any voters who have been impressed by the new code, which reverses the old, it has simply been the power of leading them into the republican party. The exchange from which we have quoted is not alluding to Mr. Cleveland's personal ability for the democratic platform of 1892. Mr. Cleveland will retire from the white house next March for the second time, and both times he has given place to a republican successor. It would appear from this that the doctrines by which he hoped to build up the democratic party are not particularly agreeable to a majority of the American people.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Bryan lost many a vote that he would otherwise have gained from this large element which is bound to no party but for the fear that another democratic administration would deal as cavalierly with its platform pledges and produce as much misery and disaster throughout the country as that which took charge of affairs in 1893. Mr. Bryan

and the true democrats who rallied to his standard had not only to contend against those who believe in republicanism, but against the large floating vote which takes only a superficial view of and interest in parties. Therefore the democratic party, led by Mr. Bryan, had to contend against the fears and suspicions of those who knew that an administration which called itself democratic was in a large measure responsible for the disasters that have fallen upon the land since 1893. Though they might indorse every principle set forth in the platform of 1892, they remembered that the platform of 1892 was a very promising document.

In short, thousands who voted for the democratic candidates in 1892 were so disgusted with the result that they could not be prevailed on to vote for those who called themselves democrats on any platform. Before criticising this element too harshly let us bear in mind the fact that human nature at its best is weak, and that prejudices are sometimes much more powerful than truth.

As for the wretched experiment to build up a so-called "democratic" party out of the doctrines fished from the republican trash barrel, it may be said that it has already collapsed—a fate that must always attend an effort to make democracy stand for the doctrines that it antagonizes. It should be said, in behalf of those who were misled, minded enough to smile at the experiment that they early saw through the intentions of the men who had placed themselves at the head of the movement, and joined the republican contingent.

We see that the ridiculous Byrum is trying to make himself conspicuous again by going about holding "consultations" as to the advisability of organizing Mr. Hanna's decoy duck brigade into a "true democratic" party. What the object of this is no man can say. Those so-called democrats who voted for Mr. McKinley are now republicans, and they are not likely to fall into line with a party that has neither head nor tail, and that is without voters.

It is easy to see now that those who have had Mr. Cleveland's ear have made their special business of advising him to carry out a policy which they thought would hopelessly wreck the party that had honored him so highly. That the president is a man easily persuaded where he has not made up his mind is shown by the fact that while he was a free trader in 1884, he was eager to accept Mr. Randall's tariff doctrine in 1888, and would have done so but for Mr. Watterson and other aggressive free traders.

But there was one element that those who wanted the party wrecked left altogether out of view—the people. The would-be wreckers knew they could control a good many leaders—some of them supposed to be very influential—and they imagined that the rest would be easy. But suddenly, the whole thing was upset. The honest, patriotic democratic masses threw off their accustomed lethargy and took charge of the party organization.

The result is known. Superficial observers will say, of course, that the result is defeat. But it is something more, and that something more is just as important as a victory. In fact, it is a victory. It has stirred the democratic masses as they have never stirred before. Though defeated at the polls, they are still full of hope and enthusiasm. They have a party organization of their own making, strong, compact, aggressive and purified of all those traitorous elements that would hitch the democracy to undemocratic principles. The defeat the party has suffered is no greater, no more humiliating, than the victory of 1892. In 1892, under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, it was supposed to be both popular and powerful.

The victory it has won is substantial and lasting. It has renewed its allegiance to genuine democratic principles, and is now prepared to propagate these immortal doctrines with hope and vigor. That they will be triumphant no man can doubt who knows the nature and character of the American people.

It is strictly in keeping with the republican policy that has dominated the administration of Grover Cleveland that he should have waited until after McKinley's election to issue his thanksgiving proclamation.

The defeat of Mr. Breckinridge is one of those incidents that are likely to occur in any campaign.

The democratic guessers this year do not show much improvement over the republican guessers of 1892.

The Brooklyn Eagle declares that one of its editorial articles is responsible for the whole result. Mr. Hanna should lose no time in discovering the writer of the article and presenting him with what is left over from the campaign fund.

It is hoped that the financial institutions that contributed heavily to Mr. McKinley's election will lose no time in giving the country "an object lesson" in the way of prosperity.

The sooner Mr. Hanna goes around and opens the mill to labor, the better it will be for everybody.

It is queer, but the New York banks are doing for McKinley what they wouldn't do for Cleveland. They are piling up gold in the treasury in readiness for the republican president to take his seat.

The first exhibition of "restored confidence" seems to be a slight slump in prices. Mr. Hanna will do well to keep his thumb on the market.

The absence of "truly genuine" democrats in the country seems to be alarming.

The Washington Post is trying to take the laurels away from Byrum. It says that General Palmer made the decoy duck scheme contemptible by advising his supporters to vote for McKinley. And yet we thousands of

others have been supposing that Byrum's support of the scheme made it contemptible.

Mr. Billy Chandler's ante-election references to the "mortgaged candidate" will probably look him in his laughing blue eyes and warn him to keep away from the white house while Mr. McKinley is having his washing done there.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

One of the results of the recent presidential election has been a revival in campaign statistics. Says The Chicago Record in speaking of the narrow margins on which decisive results have frequently turned:

"Van Buren was elected over the whig candidates in 1836 by a majority of only 2,628 popular votes. General Harrison was elected in 1840 over Van Buren by a majority of 145,500 popular votes out of 2,400,000. Yet he received 234 electoral votes to Van Buren's 60. Polk defeated Henry Clay in 1845 by only 37,370 popular votes in a total vote of 2,500,000. Garfield in 1880 received only 7,023 more popular votes than Hancock, out of over 3,000,000. Cleveland received only 2,600 more popular votes than Blaine, out of over 3,500,000. Harrison in 1888 only 95,638 more popular votes than Cleveland, out of nearly 11,000,000. In the present election of 1896 eighteen states were carried by pluralities of less than 10,000 votes. They were: South Dakota, republican, by 8,341; Oregon, republican, by 9,697; Indiana, republican, by 1,121; Washington, republican, by 6,657; Wisconsin, republican, by 6,544; Kansas, people's, by 5,814; Connecticut, democratic, by 5,570; Nevada, democratic, by 4,574; Nebraska, republican, by 4,078; New Hampshire, republican, by 3,547; Rhode Island, republican, by 2,657; Montana, republican, by 1,270; Ohio, republican, by 1,072; Wyoming, republican, by 732; Delaware, democratic, by 493; North Dakota, people's, by 131; California, democratic, by 141."

The elephant is noted for his awkwardness and yet he is capable of performing feats of almost superhuman strength and agility. Says The Philadelphia Inquirer:

"Elephants are able to make their way up and down the mountains and through a very bad country. They are not afraid of dare to venture, and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summits of mountains over 10,000 feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way it is done. The elephant's first movement is to descend down the slope. Then he performs a feat which is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold he will be forced to descend by jumping the soil, if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both forelegs a little in advance of the first foothold. This leaves good places for the hind legs to step. Now bracing himself up by his huge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one, and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the forefeet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling with his forefeet. Thus the center of gravity is preserved and the huge beast prevents from toppling over on his nose."

"If the report is true that Japan is aiding the Philippine rebels by landing arms on the coast," says The Brooklyn Citizen, there will be serious complications between Spain and Japan in the near future. The Japs are anxious for territorial extensions and would be only too glad to annex the Philippines. It would not be all strange if the Japs were sent to the islands by sympathizers with the revolt, much as arms are sent from this country to Cuba, but that Japan will openly aid the rebels is very probable. But Spain should by any chance be driven out, Japan would doubtless be very ready to step in and annex the islands. That Spain will very soon be driven out is the object of the range of possibilities, complications will arise, the end of which is difficult to foresee.

AS GEORGIA SEES IT.

Port Valley Leader: And just so sure as relief is not given to those who suffer most from the drought, the hon. Mr. Hanna over the country for several years, just so sure will be the result. Hanna is a man of great energy and ability, and his money and power will enable him to do much good. He is a man of great energy and ability, and his money and power will enable him to do much good. He is a man of great energy and ability, and his money and power will enable him to do much good.

Augusta Morning News: Make what you will believe, but the fact is that Mr. Hanna is a man of great energy and ability, and his money and power will enable him to do much good. He is a man of great energy and ability, and his money and power will enable him to do much good. He is a man of great energy and ability, and his money and power will enable him to do much good.

Macon News: We can only wait and watch. And in the meantime, the party's battle will be fought in the hands of the man who has so nobly defended it until he voluntarily relinquishes it.

Brunkley Times-Advocate: Mr. McKinley has a great opportunity. The people will watch his career very closely. They will render their verdict in 1900. We can only hope for the best.

Jackson Argus: We wait with patience to see the influence of his election. Better times have been promised. Let them come with no delay.

Eastman Times-Journal: The republican cause seems to be in a bad way. The dog has his day, and the other's must come. Albany Herald: The democratic party is a long battle ahead. The republicans are still in the ring, and will give the goldbugs another round in 1900.

Brunkley Evening Advertiser: Wall street is happy. London is happy. In the midst of so much joy, let us try to be happy.

LaGrange Reporter: Bryan has made a brilliant fight for a long-suffering people, and they will yet hear him for it.

Georgia in the Senate.

From The Cartersville Courier-American. Among the leading candidates for the senate seat vacated by the death of Judge Crisp is Captain Evan P. Howell, of the Cartersville. His services to his party and state certainly justify Captain Howell in offering for a position even so exalted as this, and his friends were quick to recognize his fitness and his claims, and are pushing his race with loyal interest and great energy. Captain Howell has been elected to many democratic contests in the state and nation and is ever at his party's call, when words or action are needed, and has not received or asked for recognition in the way of favors from his party or people.

WILL NOT GIVE UP THE ISLAND.

England Has No Idea of Surrendering Cyprus, as Reported. London, November 6.—The story printed in The Graphic, the paper making the assertion upon "reliable authority" that Lord Salisbury had decided to evacuate the island of Cyprus is denied by the official of the foreign office, who declare there is no foundation for it whatever.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Old Prodigal at Home.

Fix up the fire, old lady, and make the little blue:
 Fer here I am at home once more, an' here I'll stay awhile.
 I'm tired of these elections-o' campaign talks an' tales.
 An' now I'm goin' ter jork my coat an' go ter spittin' ralls!

Fix up the fire, old lady, as bright as bright kin be;
 An' set the table with a plate—a extra plate fer me;
 An' fetch out that eated calf, an' then some honey comb;
 Fer this here tough old prodigal is headed now fer home!

Fix up the fire, old lady, an' let her burn an' blaze!

Fer this here prodigal's come home fer his remainin' days;
 An' if that veal will make a meal, jest carve her with a will;
 McKinley's took the country, but we've got ten acres still!

A writer in the Calhoun Times notes a great difference in names now, as compared with the time when Georgia was first settled. The first jury that was drawn in Georgia had but one man on it who had a double name. Draw a jury now and eleven out of twelve will have double names. Perhaps that's why the business of the courts lag so—the clerks spend most of their time in calling the jury roll.

What's Done Is Done.

Seem the thing is over—
 Seem the victory's won;
 Don't growl at the boys in clover—
 What's done is done!

The same sun's shinin' above us—
 The same world's under the sun;

The same sweet friends that'll love us—
 What's done is done!

An' the world keeps on a turnin'—
 The river's still on the run;

The lamps o' the Lord air burnin'—
 What's done is done!

A remarkable instance of the effects of the long drought is found in the fact that at the recent term of Emanuel superior court water sold at 5 cents a drink, and at 15 cents a gallon for watering stock. Mr. Jesse Thompson, who runs one of the largest saw mill plants in the country, had some large tanks which he had been hauling water seventeen miles from the river to his mill. Even the moonshine distillers had to close down, free American citizens being unable to purchase "corn liquor" for cold cash.

By the Way.

"Winter and rough weather"—
 That's the way it goes!
 Family's all together:
 Springtime brings the rose.

"Winter and rough weather"—
 Hope is still the word;
 He that wears the feather
 Still must wing the bird!

A poet talks of "striking an election note," but does not state whether it was for \$5 or \$10.

Mr. Hanna now has a chance to reward those patriotic American citizens who named so many girl babies after him.

Every time a republican sees a house afire now he says business is brightening. Money has been "quiet." Nobody will call out the police if it wants to paint the town now.

Will Chauncey Depew be deputed in the next administration?

Billville gives it up. Senator Jones may as well go to dinner.

IS DANCING ON THE WANE?

Society in England and America Seems To Be Wary of It.

From The Boston Herald. The latest agitation in English society throughout her majesty's empire has been caused by the sad truth that dancing is going out of fashion. It may be said that the terpsichorean art is dying a natural death, and in its last throes now calls upon the world to know the reason of its decay. What is the cause of this? The answer is as old as the ark! What has struck mankind that this symptom of light-heartedness and exuberance of spirits succumbs to the influence of some unseen enemy? Is it possible that we are passing through a vale not of tears, perhaps, but one of mortuary gloom? Is it the playful skipping of young lambs is distasteful to the senses? At all events, the youthful Britisher who has been a devotee of the dance, and who has danced with all the abandon of a salome or a Miriam, suddenly finds himself partnerless, and the Tommy Atkins of society turning up his nose at her antics.

The passing of the dance is pronounced by an observing press to be one of the most singular changes in the present age, and to seek the cause of it is the object of the guardians of modern thought and morals. For, of course, there is a reason for every variation in the social system. While deploring the new order of things, and seeking to understand the influences which have been working against the once universal pastime, it is well to remember that the encouragement that has been given to it of late years has been much to answer for in an age that cannot claim to be eclectic in its tastes.

It matters very little if the mere act of dancing falls into desuetude, but it matters a great deal if the graceful exercises which preceded and accompanied the art are no longer practiced. A witty, shrewd and the shy, self-consciousness of many young people have been corrected and amended by dancing, when violent calisthenics and school drilling have failed to bring about the easy bearing always associated with good manners. Formerly "deportment" was a branch of education, but this era of door sports and the excessive use of the bicycle may have much to answer for in an age that cannot claim to be eclectic in its tastes.

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No special benefit is derived from this loss of the gentle art. The beautiful world of the Atlantic coast is in a state of viler in contrast. He says in his

ROBERTSON'S SPEECH TO LEGISLATORS

Candidate from Habersham Ad-
dresses the Legislature.

MAKES AN EARNEST AVOWAL

Tells Legislators What Should Be the
Duty of Democrats.

THE DANGER IN ANOTHER ELECTION

Colonel Robertson Takes This Up and
Handles the Question with
Gloves Off—What He Has
To Say on the Political
Situation.

I tell you that when Georgia loses
her independent prestige then we
must look for trouble. Our people
are tired of political strife. They
wish rest from political excitement.
Another state campaign may result
in disaster to the party. That is for
you in your wisdom to determine.

I wish to say to you in all serious-
ness and in all truth that if a can-
didacy on my part will, in your judg-
ment, produce dissension in the party's
rank, or burden the people with un-
necessary expense, then, no matter
how warm your personal friendship
may be for me, do not hesitate for one
moment to condemn me by your action,
and let that action be dominated
by your love of the party and not
that of the man.

These were the ringing words from Col-
onel J. W. Robertson in his address before
the general assembly last night. He spoke
them with intense fervor and they pro-
duced electric effect. He was in earnest
and the people who heard him were in earnest.
The above sentiment from the lips of the
candidate from Habersham brought out
the widest approval.

In accordance with the resolution passed
by the house the representatives gathered
last night at 8 o'clock for the purpose
of hearing the speech from Colonel Robertson.
Before the hour all the seats on the floor
were filled and an immense audience crowd-
ed the galleries. Many ladies were present
and listened with intense interest.

Colonel Robertson was in splendid form.
His speech was short, but one of the most
forceful and earnest heard in the hall of
representatives for a long time.

Senator Redwine, of the thirty-third dis-
trict, introduced Colonel Robertson in a
speech referring to the record of the colonel
and stating what he had done for the demo-
cratic party.

Duties of a Citizen.

As Colonel Robertson stepped forward he
was greeted with a storm of applause.

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly and
Fellow Citizens—For a private citizen, one
without the prestige of any political honor,
to be invited to address the members of the
general assembly of Georgia on the political
issues of the day is rather unusual and out-
side of the line of the ordinary. Your invitation
is considered by many high honors and I
assure you it is appreciated. What I
shall say to you on this occasion will be
said in truth and soberness; the opinions
expressed will be based on my honest con-
victions and as far from selfish motives and
narrow prejudices as the frailty of human
nature will permit.

"My friends, good citizenship in this great
republic of ours demands more than the
law requires. The legal requirements of
citizenship are few and simple—to pay
taxes, work on the roads, serve upon the
juries and stand ready at all times to be
called out to serve either in peace or in war.
Which I am sorry to say has gone out of
fashion, or the militia, is about all. But
there is resting on the citizen of the re-
public a higher duty, embraced not in law,
but in patriotism. That duty is that a
citizen should take an interest in every
and all political questions and economic prob-
lems which affect the interests of the coun-
try.

"When in 1865 I, like thousands of others,
returned to Georgia and found her homes
devastated and her wealth dissipated and
her political condition changed from the
condition of a sovereign state to that of a
province, I made up my mind that as a good
citizen it was a duty due my native state
to couple with my labors for ex-
istence an effort to advance the upbuilding
of Georgia's material prosperity, and also
her political integrity, and since 1865
my occupation has been always con-
nected with the resources of commerce and
the south, and my political affiliation has
been with that great party, the democratic
party, which guaranteed to my state good
government.

"When those three great Georgians, Hill,
Toombs and Cobb, sounded in the sixties
the call to political duty, I heard and obeyed.
and it is with pride I can say that for
more than a generation I have served in
the ranks of the democratic party without
pay or the hope of reward, and have earned,
by faithful service, the honorable title
of high private among the veterans of the
old guard.

"My friends, there never was and never
can be but two great political parties in
this country. One always has and ever will
present a government of the people by a
class for the benefit of a class, and the
other a government of the people, by the
people, for the people. Those are the founda-
tional principles upon which the two great
parties rest, and it is with pride I can say
that for more than a generation I have served
in the ranks of the democratic party without
pay or the hope of reward, and have earned,
by faithful service, the honorable title
of high private among the veterans of the
old guard.

"My friends, permit me to say a few
words in regard to our state politics. You,
gentlemen of the legislature, under the
providence of God, are to take upon your-
selves a most serious responsibility. You



national bimetalism. He called attention
to the fact that the platform of the party
demanded that the currency of the country
should be based upon the international
agreement plan.

This and other features of the republican
platform were referred to by the speaker.
He stated that the people would hold the
party in power responsible for carrying out
all principles advocated by it.

"I give them notice," he said, "that if
they will rise up and assert the rights that
belong to all true Americans (Applause).
"We charge," he said, "that the people
need relief. Now, what relief do the re-
publicans propose? To increase your taxes
by increasing the duty on imports."

Colonel Robertson then went on to show
the political independence of the United
States, and brought forward statistics to
show that the country was not dependent
upon England for its prosperity.

It was his opinion that lack of wise con-
gressional legislation, under-consumption
and not over-production, was the cause of
the present situation.

In referring to the continuation of the
bond issue by the republicans, Colonel Rob-
ertson said:

"Reaching into the womb of the future,
they would chain the energies of unborn
generations." (Great applause.)

The speaker discussed thoroughly the
financial situation and the tariff question
relative to the present situation.

An Old-Fashioned Democrat.
Speaking upon the tariff Colonel Rob-
ertson continued:

"If the money power is not controlled
and shall influence that solution in utter
disregard of the masses, then, I say to that
power, heed the great Webster's warning,
uttered years ago, when he said: 'There is
a power on earth greater than arbitrary or
despotic power. The lightning has its power,
er, and the earthquake has its power, but
there is that among men more capable of
shaking arbitrary or despotic power than
the lightning or whirlwind, or earthquake;
it is the aroused indignation of an outraged
people.'

"My friends, it has been charged against
me by some with favoring what is called
'McKinley protection,' that is high duties on
imports. I am an old-fashioned democrat.
I stand with and by my party on the tariff.
I know its doctrines and its traditions.
Tariff for revenue has been the slogan
since my recollection. With any tariff du-
ties, protection to a certain extent must
follow, provided a customs duty is levied on
an article which can be produced in this
country. The highest possible duties on
luxuries and the lowest possible duties on
necessaries of life is democratic doctrine.
Holding to this doctrine, I did not hesitate
to criticize what is known as the Wilson
tariff bill as it came from the house, and
called the attention of our senators, Gordon
and the lamented Colquitt, to the fact
that the Wilson bill was not a democratic
bill, it measured by the standard of the
tariff it reduced the duties on luxuries as
well as duties on necessities. And I men-
tion it, to show the fact that it required 65
amendments to get that celebrated bill
through the senate. No customs duties
should be so levied as to build up one class
at the expense of another class, and under
no conditions should such duties be laid as
will discriminate against the producer of
wealth in favor of the manufacturer, or
on the prosperity of the producer depends
the prosperity of the whole country. He
who saves the producer saves himself,
saves all things.

"So long as present extravagant appro-
priations continue to be made by congress,
over five hundred millions a session,
duties must be levied or direct taxes re-
sorted to, provided we cannot so amend the
constitution as to give us an income tax.
Direct taxation has never been approved by
our party for direct tax is a tax on the
head and not a tax on the pocket, and I
stand by the people and declare for tax
on wealth.

A Warm Conclusion.
Colonel Robertson's conclusion stirred the
audience to the highest pitch of enthusi-
asm. He said:

"If God in His providence should remove
today every candidate for the senate,
Georgia would have left, I think God, a
thousand others worthy to hold the pos-
sion.

"My friends, permit me to say a few
words in regard to our state politics. You,
gentlemen of the legislature, under the
providence of God, are to take upon your-
selves a most serious responsibility. You

are to elect some man to represent the
state of Georgia in the senate of the
United States. Your constituents will hold
you responsible not only for the election of
a man who will represent their financial
views in the senate, but they will hold you
responsible for the preservation in Georgia
of the party under which the state has
progressed from absolute desolation in 1865
to a high degree of prosperity in 1896. Our
people, unfortunately, have had serious po-
litical divisions. Many who hold with us
to the cardinal doctrine of pure democracy
faith have cut loose from party allegiance.
Some, I have no doubt, actuated by selfish
ambition, others from discontent with party
policies. We have just passed through
three exciting party elections—one primary,
one state, the other national. Our majori-
ties have by comparison been reduced. Our
people are weary and at times, they
lean back from political excitement. An-
other state campaign may result in disaster
to the party. That is for you to determine
on your wisdom.

"Circumstances beyond my control have
placed me by the side of a number of
other distinguished Georgians as a candi-
date for the senate. I wish to say to you
in all seriousness, in all truth, that if such
a candidacy on my part will, in your judg-
ment, produce dissension in the party's
rank, or burden the people with un-
necessary expense, then no matter how warm
your personal friendship may be for me,
do not hesitate for one moment to condemn
me by your action, and let that action be
dominated by your love of the party and
not that of the man. Do this and I will
thank you though it may result in my
defeat."

When he had finished, Colonel Robertson
was surrounded by a large crowd, which
showed congratulations upon him. His
speech was brief, but caused the wildest
enthusiasm.

"A Bowery Girl."
"A Bowery Girl" was seen at the Grand
last night by a large audience. The play
went well, being frequently encored.
There was a most thrilling incident
about the play, and many of the excite-
ments. The play depicts life on the Bowery
in New York and the scenery of this sec-
tion of the great metropolis was very real-
istic. In connection with the exciting part
of the play there is opportunity for the
many good specialties that were intro-
duced.

Flourie West, the charming little sou-
rette, is at the head of the company and
is good in the part of Nora Hallinan, a
leader in Bowery society. She sings
several catchy songs and made quite a hit.
Carrie Ezler is one of the characters of the
Bowery and she does a nice song and
dance which went well.

Those who like to see a good melodrama
can find it in "The Bowery Girl." It has
all those exciting incidents which make
this sort of performance a success.

The same play will be given at the
matinee this afternoon and tonight.

Lycium Matinee Today.
This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Baldwin-
Melville comedy company will present a
most excellent comedy, which will tell
the story of the day, which will tell the
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Hundreds

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Opticians and Jewelers, 57 Whitehall
Cash Paid for Old Gold & Silver

Railway, merchandise and general storage. Low rate. BONDED and issues negotiable receipts. FOUNDRY STREET and W. & A. R. R. Telephone 318.

WHEAT IS BOOMING, confidence is restored; export demand increasing. All commodities will advance. Send in your orders immediately. Do not wait for lower prices, because we will not have them correspond with a reliable firm, and our

WILL sell paying hardware business in
a good town: haven't time to give th

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

perfect quail gun; a new six-shooting Winchester shotgun; a brand new \$75 Atlantic bicycle. R. O. C., care Constitution.

0 Walton street. Phone 525. nov 1-7t.

BOARDSMEN WANTED

CHOICEST LOCATION, new house, level

LOST.

OST—On Marietta street, between Broad and Pryor streets, a small black pecker.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

will take a small lot in part payment, balance in monthly payments and long time, 7 per cent interest. This house is

avenue, right on the car line, lot 50x120
 lot to a 13-foot alley. This is a brand new
 cottage, nicely finished, large verandas,
 both front and rear, nice hall; can have

on Pryor street, north of Georgia avenue; street improvements and an east front. This property must be sold at once. Call

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East
Wall Street

street.....	35 00
and new 8-r. h., 435 Loyd st.....	27 50
ce 10-r. h., W. Peachtree st.....	35 00
h. Hood st.....	20 00

h., 336 Pulliam st.....	11 50
cottage 18 Brotherton st.....	15 00
h., East Georgia ave.....	14 00
h., 100 Connally st.....	11 00

central store, 25 W. Mitchell.....	40 00
5-r. h., Hunnicutt st.....	22 50
h., 10 Gartrell st.....	10 00
3 and 4 rooms, 510 Decatur st.....	15 00

MONEY can always be had on

ing hours. TOLLESON & BANK, 21 and 22,
SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

n., 15 Highland avenue.....	35 00
h., 12 Morrison avenue.....	20 00
h., Hill Place, Poplar Springs.....	5 00
h., 48 Culbertson West End.....	15 00

h., 55 E. Harris..	15 00
h., 40 Piedmont..	25 00
h., 116 Edgewood ave....	21 00

h., 26 Scott..	10 30
h., 352 S. Pryor..	45 00
h., 50 W. Fair..	12 50
h. 71 King	8 00

NOTICE.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE.

FOR RENT,
John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent,
North Broad Street, Corner Walton.

n., 22 Baltimore Block..	81 00
h., 40 Piedmont..	35 00
h., 73 Auburn..	75 00
h., Foote ave. Mason's crossing ..	10 00

184 Hunnicutt..	3 00
374 Courtland..	25 00
1 Bibb and Marietta..	8 50
Smith and Bechthold..	12 50

11 N. Boulevard.. ..	12 00
285 Rawson.. ..	13 00
237 E. Pine.. ..	10 00
100 Mangum.. ..	15 00

7

BARNES, Sheriff.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

will probably be elected to fill the vacancies.

pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the On
True Blood Purifier and nerve builder.

| drug store in Georgia.

friends call and look at rooms before
calling elsewhere.

10. We move our tenants free; see not

100-

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Young Ladies

Who expect to get married this fall should send to J. P. Stevens & Bros., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., for samples and prices of

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Also their new Wedding Code Book which will be sent free of charge.

i'm healthy!
why?
"phosphate gin."

be sure that you get the genuine—
always in round bottles, enclosed in
square cartons and bearing the
name of the

gin phosphate remedy co.,
atlanta.

cures kidney and bladder troubles,
a general tonic.

all drug stores and bars.

PLUMBING GOODS.

I have opened a plumbers' supply house,
and can sell anything you want at whole-
sale prices.
A. R. BUTCHER,
17 South Forsyth Street,
July 1st—last page, 1st col.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with-
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 Whitehall St.



ACTUAL CLOSING OUT SALE

—BY—

WILLINGHAM & CO.

All building material will be 30
% higher by 10th of November
next. Now is your opportunity to
buy Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Hardwood Plank, Mouldings,
Turned work and inside trim.

Never before have such bargains
been offered.

Send us your bills to estimate.
We are obliged to move our
plant to Corner Marietta and North
avenue, and must sell out.

Present office No. 1 North For-
syth—Factory 64 to 86 Elliott St.

WILLINGHAM & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Oct 10-11-12

To Mexico City.

Pan-American Medical Congress

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

—VIA—

Atlanta & West Point

RAILROAD.

The direct route and short line, abso-
lutely the only line making direct con-
nections at New Orleans for Mexico. Pos-
sible by the only line making only one change
of cars between New Orleans, D. C., and At-
lanta. Tickets on sale November
1 to 10 to return December 31st. If
you want to enjoy a nice trip, start right,
as this line, via Montgomery and New Or-
leans is by far the most pleasant, attrac-
tive and interesting route. Diagrams now
ready for reservations apply to
GEO. W. ADAMS, Travel Agent,
E. E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent,
12 Kimball House, Atlanta.
JOHN A. GIBBS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Special sale today, at
Jacobs' Pharmacy, 6 and
8 Marietta street. We do
not "bait" you with a few
cut prices—over 10,000
articles at cut prices.

Anti-Trust Cotton Ties.

WILLIAM W. BIERCE,
1102 Hennen Building, New Orleans,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

ILLINOIS STEEL CO.'S
STANDARD STEEL ARROW TIES.

We invite your aid by giving you your trade.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. T. Dorsey, Jr., H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
ATTORNEYS,
Office—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

VALUE OF A LIFE VISITS HIM IN JAIL

Lewis Mitchell Estimates the Life of His
Son Was Worth \$5,000.

CHILD WAS KILLED BY A CAR

Jury in the Walker-Liddell Litiga-
tion Fails to Agree and a Mis-
trial Is Declared.

Lewis Mitchell, the father of Claude Mitchell, the four-year-old child that was killed last June by a street car, has filed suit in the city court against the Atlanta Railway Company for \$5,000 damages. Mitchell lived on McDaniel street and his children were accustomed to play about the house while their parents were at work. On the morning of June 29th Claude Mitchell and his little sister, Mary Mitchell, were playing in the street and attempted to cross the track in front of a trolley car that was running down the street.

The sister forgot her charge for a moment, and while she was looking in another direction the little boy was overtaken by the rapidly rolling car and was so badly injured and mangled that he died the next day.

Mitchell says he is a poor man and was not able to employ a nurse for his little son and was compelled to trust him in the care of his sister.

In his petition, which was filed by Judge John T. Pundleton, Mitchell makes a number of charges against the employees of the car that killed his child. He says that the motorman was looking back talking to a passenger that was aboard the car and that the motorman failed to look ahead, as was his duty. The father charges that the car was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, which is in direct violation of the ordinances of the city. He also claims that the motorman was passing a street crossing and that the city does not permit a car to cross a street at a rate of speed greater than four miles an hour without ringing the gong and giving all the warning that is possible.

The father claims that his son was of great service to him in running errands, waiting upon his mother and in carrying wood into the house. He sues for the services of the child until he would have become twenty-one years of age.

The Jury Couldn't Agree.

The litigation which has been pending two days in the first division of the city court between the heirs of the late James W. Walker and Captain James Liddell was concluded yesterday and the case went to the jury just after noon.

The jury was empaneled in the juryroom for several hours, but late yesterday afternoon the foreman announced to Judge Reid that a verdict could not be agreed upon.

The jury was called into the courtroom and Judge Reid asked if any member of the jury thought a verdict could be reached for him to stand up. Not a man moved from his chair. Judge Reid then declared a mistrial and dismissed the jury with the thanks of the court.

Spence Admitted to the Bar.

Mr. George C. Spence, the son of Mr. N. C. Spence, was yesterday admitted to the practice of law in the superior court. He passed a highly creditable examination and succeeded in answering all questions that were propounded him by the committee of lawyers which conducted the examination.

LITERARY FOLKS TONIGHT.

Saturday Night Club Will Present an

Attractive Program.

The Saturday Night Club will meet as usual tonight in the hall of the Young Men's Library Association on Marietta street. The subject for debate is, "Resolved, That the reforms of the Gracchi were beneficial to the Roman Republic."

Both the affirmative and the negative of this question will be championed by the leading lights of the club and several of the club members have prepared witty voluntary debates. After the debate is over the club will be entertained by Mr. A. M. Cunningham, who will deliver a lecture on the "Old Time Dances." Mr. Cunningham has announced that this will be a humorous lecture and the club is anxiously awaiting its delivery.

Nice Saturday night as unusually interesting program will be given to the visitors. Among other things Dr. J. B. Robinson will deliver an address. What his subject will be has not yet been announced, but it is thought that he will answer the criticisms made upon his latest book.

DEATH OF MRS. WILSON.

A Well-Known Lady Expired Yesterday Afternoon.

After a long illness Mrs. A. H. Wilson died yesterday afternoon at the residence of her husband at Fort McPherson. She had been very ill for several days and her death was no surprise to those who knew of her illness. She had not fully recovered from an attack of fever when it became necessary to perform a surgical operation. The operation was performed Wednesday and it proved too much for her weak constitution.

Mrs. Wilson was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Hornely, who was a prominent citizen of Campbell county. She was married to Dr. A. H. Wilson in 1874, and became the mother of nine children, eight of whom are still living. She was a lovely lady and had many friends who will regret to learn of her demise. The funeral services will be held at the residence today at 12 o'clock, and the interment will be at the Hornsby burial grounds in Campbell county.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

CELEBRATED NOT WISELY.

Mary Walker Was Bound Over by Justice Foute.

Mary Walker, a negro woman, was bound over to the city criminal court yesterday by Justice Foute on the charge of larceny from the house. Mary went into the house of J. R. Latham at 12 Decatur street, on last Thursday night and stole several things from it, among them being a watch, a suit of clothes and a hat. Her presence in the house was not noticed by the family at all and had it not been for the timely appearance of a policeman, who saw her coming out of the house, she would have escaped with her booty.

At the trial yesterday she made the defense that she was drunk at the time of the robbery and did not know what she was doing. She said that she was ordinarily a very good woman, but that she had taken up with bad company and was now a bad woman. She was bound over to the city criminal court on the charge of larceny from the house. Her bond was fixed at \$100, which she failed to make.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

New and Secondhand, And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase, at JOHN M. MILLER'S, 25 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. sept-17

CHEAP EXCURSION

To City of Mexico Via Southern Pacific Company.

Mrs. Taylor Delt Talks to Her Husband Through Iron Bars.

ALSO CALLS ON THE SHERIFF

Wife of the Noted Outlaw Tells the Story of Her Home Life—Delivers a Message from Tom.

The wife of Taylor Delt and mother of Tom Delt was one of the visitors at the jail yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Delt called at the office of the sheriff early in the morning and asked for a permit to see her husband. She was thinly clad and wore a faded dress of old black alpaca. Her bonnet was made of the same material and her general appearance did not indicate that she was in good financial circumstances.

For quite a while she sat in the office of the sheriff and talked about her husband and her son. She told a pitiful story of domestic life and upon her face could be easily traced the lines and furrows of suffering and anxiety.

"Tom don't like being in the jail at Zebulon," she said, as she drew a long sigh and wiped a tear from her eye. "He ain't with you, Mr. Barnes, and he ain't cared for like he oughter to be. He wants to come back to Atlanta, where he can get something to eat, and where he can be with his father and where I can go to see him."

"My youngest boy has been mighty sick for a long time, but he is better now and has gone to work in the cotton factory. He don't get but 20 cents a day, but then I don't reckon I ought to complain, for it is better than him being sick and me having to wait on him. He sweeps the floor in the factory and does turns for the others."

"Both the girls have been working most of the time, but I can't get anything to do now. The other girl is working in the candy factory and makes 40 and 45 cents a day. Sometimes she has to work from the morning until nearly midnight. She ain't got no regular job, and just gets work by the piece."

"Taylor is well. He wrote me to go to see him yesterday, but I couldn't get down to the jail. I want to see him this morning to see if there is anything I can do for him. He says he is getting on first rate, but then he don't like being locked up in his cell. I ain't very far from him, but I can't go to the baby box so much that I am about worked down. It looks like I have to suffer as much as the old man and Tom, for I have the taking care of the balance of the family while they are in jail."

Mrs. Delt was given a permit to see her husband and she left the office for the jail, where she spent some time talking to Taylor Delt through the prison bars.

The attorneys of Tom Delt hope to secure a stay of the death sentence while his case goes to the supreme court of the United States.

Tom Delt has written to the jail authorities that he is closely watched by the Zebulon county jailer and has no liberties and is treated unkindly. He is in the hands of a noted prisoner who would be brought back to the Atlanta jail for safe keeping after he was sentenced a few weeks ago, but Sheriff Barnes has recently taken an interest in regard to the intentions of the sheriff of Pike county.

NEGRO BURGLAR BOUND OVER.

Man Who Was Caught in Mr. Bowen's Residence Is Now in Jail.

Will Ethridge, a negro burglar, was bound over to the superior court by Justice Bloodworth yesterday. Ethridge was caught in the house of Mr. Bowen at 119 Capitol avenue, Thursday night. Mr. Bowen thought that he heard a noise in the house and went to investigate, taking with him his double-barreled shotgun. He found the negro in one of the rooms and ordered him to hold up his hands. Ethridge turned around and after looking down the barrel of the gun, fled to the back of the house. He was pursued by Bowen then completed the capture and turned him over to the police, and the trial was placed at 5:30, which he failed to give.

Cure Tobacco Habit for 25c.

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GEORGIA KINDLING GOES NORTH.

Waycross Factory Makes Fire Starters Out of Resin and Sawdust.

Waycross, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—Captain L. Johnson and J. S. Part, of this city, have organized the Southern Kindling Company with headquarters in Waycross. The plant is located at the Ware Lumber Company's mill, and the factory is now in operation. The manufacture of kindling is a simple process, and the main ingredients employed are resin and sawdust. The kindling is made into a variety of sizes and sold to jobbers at reasonable prices. The kindling has been patented for the company. Shippers are already being made to the north, and in the course of a few months a large plant will be erected for the purpose of supplying the demand.

"CUM SEBEN, CUM LEBEN." The local detective force, assisted by Officer Tysor, made a raid on Lynch's alley, near Decatur street, yesterday afternoon, where a number of dueling gamblers were enthusiastically engaged in "seven, come, eleven" and "black and white" games. The gamblers were all arrested and will be tried before the recorder this afternoon. Their names are: Warren C. Cree, Frank Hicks, Frank Bell, Tom Fuller, Will Burney and Robert Hendrix.

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